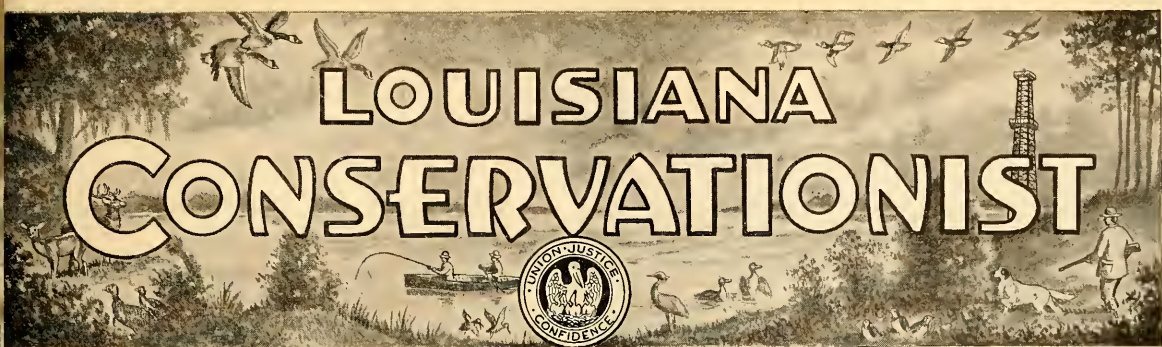




DUCKS UNLIMITED DO GREAT WORK



The above is a view of one of the 123 lakes in the Canadian breeding grounds for ducks, part of the work being undertaken by Ducks Unlimited. Some of these lakes have been named for Louisiana. The nation's duck population has shown a tremendous increase in recent years as a result of the work of Ducks Unlimited.

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE FOR DUCKS UNLIMITED INAUGURATED

A drive to enlist several thousand duck hunters in Louisiana as members of Ducks Unlimited, and make Louisiana the leading state in the nation in the number of memberships for this nationally known conservation organization, formally got under way Thursday, September 7th, when more than 115 conservation agents attended a state-wide meeting in Alexandria and agreed to enlist duck hunters in becoming members of this organization, which has done more than any other group in the nation to increase the population of ducks during the past few years.

Alfred C. "Pops" Glassell of Shreveport, who is President this year of Ducks Unlimited, was the principal speaker at the meeting of the conservation agents. He stated that California in past years has led the nation in number of members enrolled in Ducks Unlimited and he is anxious for Louisiana to take this distinction away

from California. The drive in Louisiana is an experiment, and will act as a model for similar drives to be inaugurated in other states.

Conservation Commissioner Joseph L. McHugh presided at the conference and declared that Louisiana should take a special interest in Ducks Unlimited, because of the fact that one of its citizens is head of this national organization, whose work means so much

(Continued to Page 7, Column 1)

LOUISIANA FIGHTS ATTEMPT TO FURTHER EXPORT ITS NATURAL GAS

Commissioner to Seek Ammunition For La. Hunters

Conservation Commissioner Joseph L. McHugh has gone to Washington in the interest of obtaining more ammunition for Louisiana hunters this Fall. Cheering news has come from Washington lately to the effect that the War Production Board has made or is making a more liberal allotment of small arms ammunition for hunters, but nothing official on this subject has been received.

Mr. McHugh left for Washington on Thursday, September 14th to attend a meeting of petroleum authorities from other oil producing states who are scheduled to meet with Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, and while in Washington, Mr. McHugh plans to stay over for a day or two to engage in a series of conferences in an effort to get first-hand information on the ammunition situation.

In the meantime hunting licenses for the 1944-45 season went on sale at all sheriff's offices in the State last week. The licenses were late in being printed this year due to the fact that it was necessary to wait until the end of the legislative session to make what changes might be necessary in them. However, they were received from the printers last week

(Continued to Page 2, Column 4)

Led by Governor Jimmie H. Davis, a group of Louisiana officials testified last week before the Federal Power Commission at a hearing in Memphis to the effect that Louisiana objects strenuously to the further exportation of its natural gas and particularly objects to the economic absurdity of piping its gas to regions already well supplied with other forms of fuel, particularly coal.

Governor Davis, Colonel P. A. Frye, executive secretary of the Louisiana Public Service Commission, and others testified at the hearing which was on the application of the Memphis Natural Gas Company to construct additional loops to its system so as to increase the capacity of its gas pipe lines by 21,000,000 cubic feet a day. This was a rehearing of an application previously denied by the Power Commission, and consolidated with this rehearing was the application of the Memphis company to construct a pipe line from the Lisbon field to Monroe, with a daily capacity of 100,000,000 cubic feet, to supplement its supply from the Monroe field.

The governor told the commission that the state in its objection to further export of gas is not motivated by selfishness but by the spirit of self-preservation. "It is always to be remembered", said Governor Davis, "that Louisiana has no coal deposits within its borders. It has no water power developed or undeveloped. It has only two types of fuel energy, natural gas and petroleum, and as these two are usually found in conjunction with each other the exhaustion of one will mean for all practical purposes the exhaustion of both. Excerpts of the governor's testimony follows:

"To the extent therefore that we are attempting by sound conservation practices to defer the evil day when we in Louisiana will

(Continued to Page 7, Column 3)

CONSERVATION CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS PUBLISHED IN THIS ISSUE

The complete text of the two conservation constitutional amendments to be voted on in the general election in November are published in full on pages four and five in this issue. A total of 21 Amendments in all are to appear on the ballot, which include the two of interest to conservationists. Extra copies of this issue may be obtained upon request.

JIMMIE H. DAVIS
Governor of Louisiana



JOS. L. McHUGH
Conservation Commissioner

LOUISIANA CONSERVATIONIST

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ISAAC D. CHAPMAN
Editor

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Volume 2

SEPTEMBER, 1944

Number 10

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON MIGRATORY HUNTING REGULATIONS IN LOUISIANA

"How many ducks can I shoot this fall?" inquires a hunter. "Yes I've read the regulations but I'm still puzzled by some of the legal terms. I want to clear up a few points."

Below are listed some typical questions asked by hunters, and the answers:

Q. Does the daily bag limit on ducks remain at 10?

A. Yes, except that you may take an additional bag only of 5 mallards, widgeons or pintails, or any combination of these three ducks.

Q. But suppose my first 10 ducks were all mallards—Can I shoot 5 more mallards for a total of 15?

A. Yes. And the answer would be the same if you had asked about pintails or widgeons.

Q. Can I kill 5 more black ducks if I have a bag limit of 10?

A. No. The black duck is not a mallard although often erroneously called a black mallard.

Q. Why the extra bag on these particular ducks?

A. Because they are now the most abundant species. They are the species most often concerned with crop damages. Frankly, we hope to control their depredations as much as possible by allowing hunters a larger bag. Bear in mind this is only a temporary relaxation. The extra bag might be cut off at any time. It certainly will be when they cease to be a problem in crop damage.

Q. What about canvasbacks, redheads and buffleheads?

A. This year you may take a full daily bag of 10 canvasbacks, 10 redheads, or 10 buffleheads. But not more than 10 in the aggregate of the three kinds.

Q. What's the law on wood ducks?

A. You are permitted to take daily 1 wood duck and to have not more than 1 wood duck in your possession.

Q. Does this 1 wood duck count in my daily bag limit?

A. Yes, it must be included.

Q. What is the possession limit on ducks?

A. 20, and in addition you may possess 10 mallards, widgeons or pintails, singly or in combination.

Q. Why has the daily bag limit on American and red-breasted mergansers been boosted to 25?

A. They have become so numerous that trout waters are being depleted by them. In some places they are now a real menace to fish propagation. Incidentally, there is no possession limit on them.

Q. The daily limit on coots is also 25, isn't it?

A. Correct. Coots compete with the ducks for foods. Hunters ought to take more coots; learn to cook them. We have a number of interesting recipes which will be mailed free on request. Just address U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Merchandise Mart, Chicago 54, Illinois.

Q. What about goose limits?

A. There is no change from last year on Canada geese and brant. The daily limit is 2, possession limit 4. These may be all Canada geese, all brant, or any combination of the two.

Q. May I legally shoot a Ross's goose, swan or crane?

A. No open season at any time.

Q. How about snows, blues and white-fronted geese?

A. In Louisiana the new daily bag may include 4 snow geese, 4 blue geese, but not more than

4 in the aggregate of both kinds plus 2 of Canada and white-fronted geese and brant singly or in the aggregate. Possession limit, two daily bag limits.

Q. What time in each day of the open season is waterfowl shooting allowed?

A. From half an hour before sunrise to sunset.

Q. What else do I need to know about the regulations before I go duck hunting this fall?

A. Don't forget to have with you a State Hunting License and a Federal Duck Stamp. These are the first two things the enforcement officer will want to see.

Q. When is a Federal Duck Stamp required?

A. Every waterfowl hunter over 16 years of age must have on his or her person while hunting a properly signed migratory bird hunting stamp of current issue.

Q. When is a state hunting license required?

A. Required of all hunters under 60 years of age. Those over 60 must have permit which can be obtained free from any sheriff's office. Persons in the armed services are exempt from hunting license in Louisiana.

TYPES OF VIOLATIONS WHICH OCCURRED IN AUGUST

Angling Without License.....	6
Possessing Undersize Game Fish	1
Using Illegal Tackle to Catch Game Fish	23
Commercial Fishing Illegal Tackle	2
Catching and Possessing Shrimp in Closed Season.....	25
Pollution of Streams—Killing Fish	7
Killing Gallinules and Rails.....	3
Hunting Doe Deer.....	5
Killing Squirrels Out of Season	35
Total.....	107

DIRECTORY OF DIVISION HEADS AND OFFICIALS OF CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

Jos. L. McHugh, Commissioner
L. J. Scanlon,
Executive Assistant
H. M. Grode, Chief Accountant
J. N. Gowanloch,
Chief Biologist
Isaac D. Chapman,
Education and Publicity
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Armand P. Daspit,
Fur and Refuge
Massey H. Anderson, Forestry
Dr. J. Huner,
Geological Survey
J. N. McConnell,
Oysters and Waterbottoms
James Brown,
Wildlife and Fisheries

Commissioner to Seek Ammunition For La. Hunters

(Continued from Page 1)

and the Conservation Department is shipping them out to the sheriff's offices throughout the state as fast as possible.

The price of hunting licenses this year are the same as in past years. They are \$1.00 for residents, and are required of all those who hunt under 60 years of age. Those over 60 may obtain permit free from any sheriff's office, and persons in the armed services are exempt from purchase of hunting license.

There are two types of non-resident hunting licenses available, a tourist license, which permits four consecutive day's hunting and sells for \$5, and a non-resident season license, which sells for \$15.00.

Louisiana's hunting season officially opened on September 15th when it became legal to shoot rails and gallinules. The bag limit is 15 and possession limit 15.

Synopsis and History of Fresh Water Game Fish Laws of Louisiana

Prepared by Percy N. Browne, member of Legislative Committee of Louisiana Wildlife Federation and Chairman of Legislative Committee of Caddo Wildlife Federation.

The writer would like to have his article cover all of the game laws of Louisiana, but a discussion of these subjects in one article would not only be somewhat lengthy, but would no doubt be confusing to the average layman. Therefore, only in so far as the game laws may apply to other wildlife will this discussion relate to other than fresh water game fish.

Early Fish and Game Laws

The first laws in Louisiana enacted for the protection of birds and wildlife were passed by our legislature in 1877 (Act. 60 E. S. 877), entitled "An act for the protection of game, animals and birds in the State of Louisiana." In that statute wild deer and wild ducks were protected during the period from March 1st to October 31st. Quail, pheasant, sparrow, quail, blue birds and whippoorwills were likewise protected under the act. Our first laws for the protection of fish were enacted in 1880 (Act 68). This law sought to prevent the destruction of fish by poisoning, dynamiting, netting, etc. These laws were amended in 1886 (Act 24) and again in 1896 (Act 132). In 1898 our Legislature provided for a biological station on the Gulf Coast to study the problems of fish and fisheries. In 1904 (Act 147) it appears that our first laws were enacted to fix closed seasons. In that year a closed season was adopted for the taking of fresh water game fish during the months of December, January and February. In 1906 (Act 121) a new law was enacted which included deer; and the fishing seasons were changed prohibiting black bass from being caught from February 1st to May 15th, and allowing striped bass to be caught was fixed at four inches or more. In that same year, 1906, non-residents were taxed \$10.00 for hunting license and the Act provided that such non-resident hunters without a hunting license be arrested on sight and on trial be fined \$50.00 to \$100.00 or 10 to 30 days in jail if convicted. This act provided that all fines and licenses should go to the newly created Board of Commissioners for the protection of birds, game and fish. In 1908 the Legislature enacted a special law for the protection of the Diamondback terrapins, prohibiting any turtle of

this nature under five inches in diameter from being caught or sold.

First Conservation Commission and Its Growth

About this same time in 1908 our law makers became conservation conscious and enacted the statute creating a Board of Commissioners (of 3) for the protection of birds, game and fish. One was to be appointed from the western and one from the central and one from the eastern portions of Louisiana. The Commission's domicile was in New Orleans, Louisiana. During the same year under the impetus and enthusiasm of President Theodore Roosevelt's famous White House Conference of Governors our Legislature created the first commission for the conservation of natural resources in Louisiana which was composed of seven commissioners whose terms would expire in 1910. Under this statute a survey was to be made of the forests, water-ways, swamp lands, and the natural gas, oil and other minerals to determine the wastage and the best methods of the reclamation and conservation of these natural resources (Act 144 of 1908). In 1910 this commission was continued until 1912 (Act 172 of 1910).

In 1912 the first exhaustive law was enacted creating a Department of Conservation and prescribing its duties and powers (Act 127 of 1912). We are still operating to a large extent under this law. All of the natural resources of the State were placed under its control and the other commissioners were abrogated and their work continued by this department. The Department was given control over not only the fish, game and other wild life, but oil, gas and other minerals of the State, as the oil and gas business developed and became subject to more control, this phase of the work of the department involving the supervision of millions of dollars in value of gas, oil, sulphur and other minerals, soon became the dominant work of the department and the Conservation Commissioner found little time to devote to the study and thought of fish, game and other wildlife. These other subjects became orphans and sometimes were lost in the shuffle. It was for this reason that our former Governor Sam Jones devoted so much time to the wildlife of the State and sponsored the organization of the Louisiana Federation of Wildlife so that this organization with its various parish units could co-



A group of small-mouthed bass which are abundant in Louisiana fishing streams. Wise conservation measures and new laws enacted by the recent session of the legislature are helping to make Louisiana one of the best conservation-minded states in the nation.

operate and work with the Conservation Department and help develop and conserve these natural resources which had been neglected. Under this arrangement experts were appointed by the Conservation Department, and, although considerable work has been done, it is by all now realized that the Conservation of the wildlife has no relation to oil and gas and other minerals and same should be separated in distinct departments. For instance in some cases we see one official in the Wildlife Division making an effort to stop the pollution of a stream by oil or salt water from oil wells when another division of the Department may consider such pollution as temporary and necessary for the production of oil and gas.

The Department of Conservation, as we have just shown, has become of such magnitude in its operations and such importance in its establishment, that the Constitutional Convention of 1921 saw fit to perpetuate the Department by making a special provision for same in the State Constitution (Article 6, Section 1 and 2; Article 5, Section 20).

In 1940 under the state reorganization plan of Governor Jones' administration, an effort was made to streamline all executive departments through various constitutional amendments, including the Department of Conservation. But the Supreme Court of Louisiana held that a number of these amendments were unconstitutional and the Department of Conservation is operating now under the original

laws. It is therefore urgent that a new constitutional amendment with a separate department for Fish, Game and Wildlife be adopted so that much uncertainty may be eliminated and definite powers be given to the new commission thus created.

Powers of the Conservation Department

It will be noted in the statute of 1912 creating the Conservation Department, the Legislature intended that this department would have full and complete control and authority over all of the fish and game and other wildlife of the state. It was given authority to create fish and game preserves (Section 15); make laws and regulations for same (Section 20); establish fish hatcheries (Section 21); import new fish and animals in the state and transfer fish from one stream or body of water to another (Section 22 and 23); and it was authorized to make and establish closed seasons (Section 24), and was charged with the duties of enforcing all of its regulations as well as the other laws of the state regulating the taking of fish and game (Section 26). This general statute was amended in the years 1916, 1918, 1936, 1938, and 1940 and finally by Act 145 of 1942. Each of these amendments were made as the operations of the department developed so that at the present time the fish, game and wildlife divisions entail approximately a half million dollars in expenditures each year, and requires a (Continued to Page 6, Column 1)

Text of Two Conservation Constitutional Amendments

Of the 21 Constitutional Amendments to be voted on by citizens of Louisiana at the general election in November, two propose basic changes in the Conservation set-up of the State. In order to acquaint sportsmen of Louisiana with the proposed changes, the two Amendments are published in full on these pages.

The two Amendments are as follows:

(1)—Act No. 323, House Bill No. 732, to permit parish police juries to levy acreage taxes to promote the practice of forestry.

(2)—Act No. 328, Senate Bill No. 91, to split up the present Conservation Department into three separate Departments, one to be known as the Department of Conservation to promote minerals, another to be known as the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries to have charge of fish, game and wildlife, and the third to be known as the Louisiana Forestry Commission to have exclusive charge of forestry in Louisiana.

THIS IS PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO LEVY FORESTRY ACREAGE TAX

ACT No. 323

House Bill No. 732

By Messrs. J. H. Anderson, Sehon, Cole, Pearce and Kay

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to Section 2 of Article VI of the Constitution, so as to authorize the parishes to levy acreage taxes to promote the practice of forestry.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Legislature of Louisiana, two-thirds of the members elected to each house concurring, That there shall be submitted to the electors of the State of Louisiana, for their approval or rejection, in the manner provided for by law, a proposition to amend Section 2 of Article VI of the Constitution of Louisiana, so that the same shall read as follows:

"Section 2. Forestry shall be practiced in the State, and the Legislature is authorized to make provisions therefor.

"The Legislature may authorize the governing authorities of the Parishes to levy acreage taxes, not to exceed two cents (2c) per acre, for the purpose of this section."

Section 2. That said proposed amendment shall be so submitted to said electors at the next election for Representatives to Congress, to be held in Louisiana on the first Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, 1944.

Section 3. That on the official ballot to be used at said election there shall be printed:

FOR the proposed amendment to Section 2 of Article VI of the Constitution, so as to authorize the parishes to levy acreage taxes to promote the practice of forestry, and also:

AGAINST the proposed amendment to Section 2 of Article VI of the Constitution, so as to authorize the parishes to levy acreage taxes to promote the practice of forestry.

and each elector voting on said proposition for so amending said Constitution shall indicate his vote relative thereto in the manner provided by the general election laws of the State of Louisiana.

Adopted at the Regular Session of the Legislature of Louisiana for the year 1944.

A True Copy:

WADE O. MARTIN, JR.,
Secretary of State.

BALLOT ON THE AMENDMENT TO LEVY ACREAGE TAX

Here is the wording on the ballot authorizing parish police juries to levy acreage taxes to promote the practice of forestry in Louisiana:

"FOR the proposed amendment to Section 2 of Article VI of the Constitution, so as to authorize the parishes to levy acreage taxes to promote the practice of forestry.

"AGAINST the proposed amendment to Section 2 of Article VI of the Constitution, so as to authorize the parishes to levy acreage taxes to promote the practice of forestry.

THIS IS PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO SPLIT CONSERVATION DEPT.

ACT No. 328

Senate Bill No. 91

By: Messrs. Hendrick, Calhoun, Woodard, Boucher and McCormick

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to Section 1 of Article VI of the Constitution of Louisiana, creating a Department of Wild Life and Fisheries and prescribing its authority, creating the Louisiana Forestry Commission and prescribing its authority, and prescribing the authority of the Department of Conservation relative to the natural resources of the State.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Legislature of Louisiana, two-thirds of the members elected to each House concurring, That there shall be submitted to the electors of the State of Louisiana, for their approval or rejection, in the manner provided for by law, a proposition to amend Section 1 of Article VI of the Constitution of Louisiana so that the same shall thereafter read as follows:

"Section 1. The natural resources of the State shall be protected, conserved and replenished.

"(A) For that purpose, the wild life of the State, including wild game and non-game quadrupeds or animals, game, oysters, fish and other aquatic life, are hereby placed under a Department of Wild Life and Fisheries, which is hereby created and established in the Executive Department. The Department of Wild Life and Fisheries shall be directed and controlled by a Commissioner of Wild Life and Fisheries, to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the term of four years; and in case of a vacancy for any cause, the Governor shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, fill the office by appointment for the unexpired term. The Commissioner of Wild Life and Fisheries shall receive a salary of Six Thousand and 00/100 Dollars (\$6,000.00) per annum, payable monthly on his own warrant.

"The Commissioner of Wild Life and Fisheries shall maintain his offices and be domiciled in the Parish of Orleans, may sue and be sued, and shall have and exercise such authority and power as may be prescribed by law for the Commissioner of Conserva-

tion in relation to the wild life of the State, including wild game and non-game quadrupeds or animals, game, oysters, fish and other aquatic life, and the provisions of Acts Nos. 182 of 1898; 51 and 273 of 1910; 127 and 172 of 1912; 42, 43, 44, 46 and 293 of 1914; 83 and 85 of 1918; 52 of 1921; 133 and 217 of 1924; 80, 81, 109, 112, 124, 191 and 259 of 1926; 39 of 1928; 27, 43 and 45 of 1930; 58, 67, 134 and 206 of 1932; 139, 186, 190 and 200 of 1934; 22 of the 1st Extra Session of 1935; 29, 162, 197, 270 and 271 of 1936; 32, 89, 159, 270 and 303 of 1938; 3, 26, 27, 32, 39, 52, 87, 88, 118, 193 and 261 of 1940; and 78, 143 and 145 of 1942, or any amendment thereof, and any other laws, insofar as they relate to the wild life of the State, including wild game and non-game quadrupeds or animals, game, oysters, fish and other aquatic life, are hereby amended so that wherever in such provisions of law there appear the words 'Department of Conservation', 'Commissioner of Conservation' or 'Conservation Commission', there shall be substituted therefor the words 'Commissioner of Wild Life and Fisheries', and any functions or authority or authority vested by such provisions of law in the Commissioner of Conservation and all records, equipment, funds and other assets in relation to wild life, wild game and non-game quadrupeds or animals, game, oysters, fish and other aquatic life are hereby transferred to the Commissioner of Wild Life and Fisheries.

"(B) The practice of forestry in the State of Louisiana is hereby placed under a Louisiana Forestry Commission, which is hereby established in the Executive Department. The Louisiana Forestry Commission shall consist of seven members, five of which are to be appointed by the Governor, and two, namely the Head of the Department of Forestry at Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, and the Commissioner of Wild Life and Fisheries, who shall serve as ex-officio members of the Commission by virtue of their offices. Two of the members shall be owners or executive managers of interests owning and operating timberlands; one shall be the owner of farm lands interested in reforestation; one shall be a pulp and paper mill owner or (Continued to Page 5, Column 1)

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

(Continued from Page 4)

executive manager; and the fifth shall be the owner or executive manager of interests manufacturing or treating poles, piling, posts, cross-ties or veneer.

"The members first appointed shall serve for terms of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years, such terms to be designated by the Governor; and their successors shall be appointed for terms of 5 years.

"A State Forester shall be appointed by the Louisiana Forestry Commission, and he must be a graduate of forestry from an accredited school and have at least four years of forestry experience in the South.

"The Commission shall select its own chairman and vice chairman and fix the terms and duties of these offices; prescribe rules, and regulations for the conduct of its meetings and operation under this act; meet quarterly, or oftener on the call of the chairman, or on petition to the chairman by four members of the Commission. Meetings shall be held at the offices of the Commission, or elsewhere as the Commission may elect from time to time.

"The Commissioners shall receive no salary or per diem, but shall be reimbursed for actual and reasonable expenses incurred in attendance upon meetings or other work undertaken at the direction of the Commission.

"It shall be the duties and powers of the Louisiana Forestry Commission to select and employ the State Forester, and control his tenure of office; prepare or cause to be prepared plans for execution of laws of the State of Louisiana relating to forestry; direct and advise the State Forester in the work of the Commission; prepare budget of expenditures for the Commission prior to each biennial session of the Legislature, and submit the same to the state budget officer, and file duplicate with the Governor. The Commission shall cooperate with the Government of the United States and any of its bureaus, services and agencies in accordance with federal statutes and regulations thereunder. All expenditures in executing the forestry laws of the State shall be made under advice and approval of the Commission.

"It shall be the duty of the State Forester to select and employ the personnel of the Louisiana Forestry Commission; superintend the Louisiana Forestry Commission; serve as secretary of the Louisiana Forestry Commission

and be custodian of books, records and papers of the Commission; have direction of all forest interests and all matters pertaining to forestry within the jurisdiction of the State; take such action as is authorized by law to prevent and extinguish forest fires; enforce laws pertaining to forest woodlands and recommend prosecutions for violations; carry on educational work in the interest of forest conservation; cooperate with private timber owners in laying plans for protection, management and replacement of forests, and in aiding them to form protective associations; examine all timbered lands belonging to the State and report to the Louisiana Forestry Commission upon their

71 of 1924; 121, 153 and 120 of 1926; and 66 of 1932, or any amendment thereof, and any other laws, insofar as they relate to the practice of forestry in the State, which are hereby amended so that wherever in such provisions of law there appear the words 'General Forestry Governing Board', 'Department of Conservation', 'Commissioner of Conservation', or 'Conservation Commission', there shall be substituted therefor the words 'Louisiana Forestry Commission', and any functions or authority vested by such provisions of law in the Commissioner of Conservation and the General Forestry Governing Board, and all records, equipment, funds and other assets in relation

those of the Division of Forestry, in the classified civil service on the date this takes effect shall be transferred to the Department of Conservation and the Department of Wild Life and Fisheries, according, as nearly as practicable, to the duties of each such employee on said date, and as may be directed by the State Civil Service Commission."

"The Commissioner of Conservation shall have and exercise such authority and power as may be prescribed by law in relation to all other natural resources of the State.

"The above provisions shall be self-operative.

"Any provision of Section 20 of Article V of this Constitution and of Section 2 of this Article in conflict herewith is hereby repealed.

"The Legislature shall have power and authority to amend any existing law and to enact all laws necessary to protect, conserve and replenish the natural resources of the State, and to prohibit and prevent the waste or any wasteful use thereof."

Section 2. That said proposed amendment be so submitted to said electors at the next election for Representatives in Congress, to be held in Louisiana on the first Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, 1944.

Section 3. That on the official ballot to be used at said election, there shall be printed:

"FOR the proposed amendment to Section 1 of Article VI of the Constitution, creating a Department of Wild Life and Fisheries and prescribing its authority, creating the Louisiana Forestry Commission and prescribing its authority, and prescribing the authority of the Department of Conservation relative to the natural resources of the State.

and also:

"AGAINST the proposed amendment to Section 1 of Article VI of the Constitution, creating a Department of Wild Life and Fisheries and prescribing its authority, creating the Louisiana Forestry Commission and prescribing its authority, and prescribing the authority of the Department of Conservation relative to the natural resources of the State

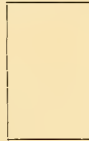
"and each elector voting on said proposition for so amending said Constitution shall indicate his vote relative thereto in the manner provided by the general election laws of the State of Louisiana."

Adopted at the Regular Session of the Legislature of Louisiana for the year 1944.

WADE O. MARTIN, JR.,
Secretary of State.

BALLOT ON THE AMENDMENT TO SPLIT CONSERVATION DEPT.

So that voters may recognize the Amendment providing for the split-up of the present Conservation Department, as it will appear on the ballot, here is the wording of the ballot:



"FOR the proposed amendment to Section 1 of Article VI of the Constitution, creating a Department of Wildlife and Fisheries and prescribing its authority, creating the Louisiana Forestry Commission and prescribing its authority, and prescribing the authority of the Department of Conservation relative to the natural resources of the State. ✱



"AGAINST the proposed amendment to Section 1 of Article VI of the Constitution, creating a Department of Wildlife and Fisheries and prescribing its authority, creating the Louisiana Forestry Commission and prescribing its authority, and prescribing the authority of the Department of Conservation relative to the natural resources of the State.

timber condition and actual value, and also whether some of these lands may not be held as state forests; be responsible for protection and management of lands donated to or purchased by the State for forestry preserves and all lands reserved as state forests; make statistics of forest conditions, resources and injuries, conduct experiments in tree planting and note the effect of granting and turpentine and along other lines of forest work; prepare a biennial report of progress and conditions of state work in forestry to the Louisiana Forestry Commission and therein recommend plans for improving the state system of forest protection, management and replacement.

"The Louisiana Forestry Commission shall maintain its offices and be domiciled in the Parish of East Baton Rouge, may sue and be sued, and shall have and exercise such authority and power as may be prescribed by law for the Commissioner of Conservation in relation to the practice of forestry in the State, including the provisions of Acts Nos. 90 of 1922;

to forestry are hereby transferred to the Louisiana Forestry Commission.

"Subject to the provisions of the State Civil Service Law, the employees of the Division of Forestry of the Department of Conservation shall be transferred to the Louisiana Forestry Commission, according, as nearly as practicable, to the duties of each employee on said date, and as may be directed by the State Civil Service Commission.

"(C) All other natural resources are hereby placed under a Department of Conservation, which is hereby created and established. The Department of Conservation shall be directed and controlled by a Commissioner of Conservation, to be appointed as elsewhere provided in this Constitution, and whose salary shall hereafter be Six Thousand and 00/100 (\$6,000.00) Dollars per annum.

"Subject to the provisions of the State Civil Service Law, the employees of the present Department of Conservation, other than

HISTORY OF FRESH WATER GAME FISH LAWS

(Continued from Page 3)

working organization of large proportions. In none of these amendments was it ever sought to restrict the authority of the department, but to give it a wider latitude as its scope of operations increased. Although the Legislature had in other statutes authorized the Conservation Department to fix closed seasons we find in the Act of 1942 (Act 145) the department was again authorized to fix closed seasons for the taking of fish. While there are many regulatory laws which are enforceable, nevertheless our Supreme Court has restricted the authority of the Conservation Department to make and adopt closed seasons for the taking of fish and the killing of game and wild animals, *State vs. Billot*, 154 La. 402. The Department, however, has the authority to allow the taking of Commercial fish as a conservation measure even from lakes closed by Legislative Act. Department of Conservation, et al vs. Reardon, et al, 8 So. (2d) 353; 200 La. 491. (Owing to the restricted powers of the present Conservation Department the new amendments creating three different departments should have the support of every person in Louisiana interested in conservation of wildlife.)

Decisions Affecting the Conservation Department's Authority

While there are many statutory laws which are plain and enforceable, the Courts have been loath to allow the Conservation Department the right to make regulations having the force of laws. Where a statute declares a regulation and fixes a penalty therefor the Conservation Department may enforce same. If the Legislature authorizes the Conservation Department to enact regulations and in the Legislative act a penalty for the violation of such regulations are generally prescribed, but the details of the regulations are to be fixed by the Conservation Department, it is generally considered that the Conservation Department may prescribe such regulations in detail and enforce same. In fact the Supreme Court has in effect upheld the authority of the Police Jury of Tensas Parish and the Department of Conservation to regulate the taking of predatory fish from a lake closed by Legislative act to commercial fishing. (See Department

of Conservation, et al vs. Reardon, et al, 8 So. (2d) 353; 200 La. 491). But it is the opinion of the Attorney General that the Conservation Department cannot prescribe and define regulations and fix penalties therefor even though authorized only to enact such regulations by a legislative act. (See Opinions of Attorney General, Vol. 1, page 308). The Attorney General bases his opinions on the Billot case above cited, and on the case of *State vs. Maitrejean* (192 So. 371, 193 La. 824). In the *Maitrejean* case our Supreme Court held that the Legislature could not delegate powers to make regulations and fix penalties regarding the handling of milk, to the milk commission. But in *State vs. Snyder*, 131 La. 146, the Court held that the Board of Health was granted such powers under the constitution; and, likewise, in the case of *Board of Barber's Examiners vs. Parker*, 190 La. 214, 182 So. 485, the Court held that this board had the constitutional authority under the statute creating the commission to adopt regulations fixing the price of hair-cuts, etc., and when same was approved by 75% of the barbers of all groups it would have the force of laws and the violation of same was punishable by fine or imprisonment.

Most of the decisions above set out were by divided courts and its anybody's guess as to what the Court would do in case the Conservation Department should make rules and regulations authorized by a statute and with penalties fixed by the Legislature.

However, it is the opinion of the Attorney General that, where the Legislature has specially delegated powers to the Conservation Department to protect fish against waste and depletion by closing a lake or stream, the Conservation Department will have the right to enforce such regulations by injunction. (See opinion furnished Rep. Arthur C. Watson—Attorney General's opinion Vol. 1, page 310, Also *Am. Ice Co. vs. Police Jury, Parish of Jefferson*, 162 La. 614). This authority likewise is given to the parishes which have established game and fish preserves within their borders under Act 259 of 1926, with the same right to establish closed seasons. (See Opinions of Attorney General, Vol. 1, page 326, citing *Foster-Fountain Packing Company vs. Haydel*, 278 U. S. L.)

Fish and Game Preserves

During the 1920s there seemed to be much interest displayed by various legislators to secure fish

and game preserves in their respective jurisdictions, and, as a result, most of the North Louisiana parishes secured game preserves, providing they had lakes which could be dammed up for such purpose. We list a few of these preserves:

- (1). Bayou Pierre State Game and Fish Preserve, Natchitoches Parish.
- (2). Iatt Lake Game and Fish Preserve, Grant Parish.
- (3). Turkey Creek Game and Fish Preserve, Franklin Parish.
- (4). Winston - Overton State Game and Fish Preserve, Allen Parish.
- (5). Lake Bisteneau State Game and Fish Preserve, Bossier, Webster and Bienville Parishes.
- (6). Nantachi Lake Game and Fish Preserve, Grant Parish.
- (7). Northwest Louisiana Game and Fish Preserve, Winn Parish and Natchitoches Parish.
- (8). Queen Bess Island Preserve, On Barateria Bay.

In addition to the above a number of Parish preserves have been created by a statute authorizing parishes to create such preserves with commissions to govern same. (Act 259 of 1926.)

The Parish of Natchitoches and the City of Natchitoches or any wards in said Parish are authorized by special statute to create fish and game preserves. (Act 169 of 1921).

Fish and Game Laws and Enforcement Agencies

To further confuse the fish and game laws of Louisiana, the Legislature in creating these fish and game preserves in the state has endeavored in the same act to delegate authority to the Commission to make same. The Supreme Court in the case of *State vs. Billot*, above referred to held that this blanket delegation of authority to make regulations and fix penalties therefor could not be granted.

In a number of these statutes, however, both the regulations and penalties are set forth therein thus removing all doubt as to their constitutionality or enforceability. For instance, such regulations are made and penalties fixed in the statute and amendments creating the Lake Bisteneau Fish and Game preserve and the Northwest La. Game and Fish Preserve—made up of Black, Saline and Clear Lakes—the latter being under control of the Conservation Department. The First District

Court at Shreveport, La., did hold in an injunction suit by the Lake Bisteneau Fish and Game Preserve Commission that the commission had no authority to regulate the size of duck blinds as the statute creating such Preserve had not specifically given their authority. (See *Lake Bisteneau Fish and Game Preserve Commission vs. Holt #83880*).

However, since this decision in 1941 the Legislature has amended the statute not only regulating duck blinds but fixing a Penalty for the Violation of such regulations. (Act 64 of 1942). Furthermore, the same act or amendment has given the Bisteneau Commission complete control over the Preserve and the Supreme Court in a recent case has recognized such complete control by the commission. (See *Evans vs. Dugan*, 17 So. (2d) 562).

As stated before, the Conservation Department is not only authorized but required by legislative act to enforce the laws of the state regulating the taking of fish and game (Act 145 of 1942). The department is authorized by a special statute to appoint "Conservation Agents" to enforce such laws and regulations (See Act 105 of 1918). Under this statute of 1918 our Supreme Court held that not only has the department the right to appoint Conservation Agents as enforcement officers, but that such officers need not be deputized as other law enforcement officers in the Sheriff's department or State Highway Police (State vs. Doark, 196 So. 47, 195 La. 139).

As the Conservation Department has generally the authority to enforce all fish and game laws throughout the state it is considered that it has the authority to enforce laws pertaining to all of the fish and game preserves throughout the state.

The State Regulatory Laws

The state statutes regulating the taking of fish and game and fixing the penalties therefor should not be considered lightly, as the Courts almost uniformly hold them enforceable. After the Act of 1912—conferring large powers upon the Conservation Department—Act 68 of 1932 amplified and enlarged these powers and still later, only recently, Act 145 of 1942 was adopted granting the Conservation Department still more powers. Under the last statute the Legislature had fixed the following regulations governing the size and number of fish that may be caught with live bait or artificial bait:

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Ducks Unlimited Drive Begins in Louisiana

(Continued from Page 1)

conservation in Louisiana. Other speakers included Captain G. Appel, director of the Conservation Department's enforcement division and H. L. McNight, educational representative of Ducks Unlimited.

A motion picture which was photographed by Tom Main, manager of Ducks Unlimited, was shown at the meeting, and depicted the great work of increasing the duck population being carried on by Ducks Unlimited.

Mr. Glassell stated that in the eight years Ducks Unlimited has been organized a total of 103 lakes have been constructed in the Canadian breeding grounds and 20 are being reclaimed this year. As Louisiana is in the natural flyway from Canada, about 75 per cent of the Canadian ducks spend their winters in this state. A number of lakes being built in Canada are named in honor of Louisiana. Mr. Glassell stated. He further pointed out that practically all funds received go for conservation work in the Canadian breeding grounds as there is very little overhead for officers and salaries. A biologist and a secretary-treasurer are the only two salaried men, Mr. Glassell stated. The leaders and heads of the organization do not receive any salaries and pay their own expenses, he said.

Prizes totaling \$1,100 will be awarded by Mr. Glassell and Mr. Hobson N. Wheelock of Shreveport to the game wardens who obtain the largest number of members for Ducks Unlimited. Prizes are also to be offered for securing the largest number of new members, for collecting the greatest amount of money, and for securing the greatest percentage of hunters in each parish.

In addition to these prizes, six suits of clothes will be awarded to the six conservation agents who bring in the most members from these districts. The districts and their chairmen are as follows:

District one, Ralph Nicholson, New Orleans, chairman, comprising the parishes of Assumption, St. James, St. John, Washington, St. Tammany, St. Charles, St. Bernard, Terrebonne, Lafourche, Jefferson, Plaquemines and Orleans.

District two, Herbert Wimberly, Baton Rouge, chairman, comprising the parishes of West Feliciana, East Feliciana, St. Helena, Tangipahoa, Pointe Coupee, West Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge, Livingston, Iberville and Ascension.

District three, Ed Taussig, Lake Charles, chairman, comprising the parishes of Beauregard, Allen, Evangeline, St. Landry, Calcasieu, Jefferson Davis, Acadia, Lafayette, St. Martin, Iberia, Vermilion, Cameron and St. Mary.

District four, Albert Zimmerman, Alexandria, chairman, comprising the parishes of Winn, Grant, LaSalle, Catahoula, Concordia, Vernon, Rapides and Avoyelles.

District five, Ben R. Downing, Monroe, chairman, comprising the parishes of Union, Morehouse, West Carroll, East Carroll, Lincoln, Jackson, Ouachita, Richland, Madison, Caldwell, Franklin and Tensas.

District six, Chas L. Horne, Jr., Shreveport, chairman, comprising the parishes of Caddo, Bossier, Webster, Claiborne, Bienville, DeSoto, Red River, Natchitoches and Sabine.

AGENTS PARTICIPATING IN AUGUST ARRESTS

Clifton Ardoin, Levert H. Bird, Chas. J. Boudreaux, A. B. Burns, Jno. Busalacchi, Percy Brossett, Ernest Coats, Fred Cook, Edward J. Carline, Ruben A. Davis, Tom C. Duck, D. L. Farrar, John H. Flynn, Jno. E. Foolkes, Fremont Fuselier, Jno. W. Gilbert, Nathan Guillery, Henry L. Harper, Allen Hawsey, E. B. Head, Lesma Herbert, Clarence Hood, P. F. Hudleston, Voldia Jones, R. I. Kennedy, B. P. LeBlanc, W. J. McCauley, J. V. McConnell, Jas. A. McFerrin, R. S. Millikin, T. E. Minton, Willie H. Nugent, Samuel J. Nunez, Chas. J. Olano, Armand J. Petit, H. A. Pipes, P. S. Reardon, Cliff W. Reeves, Gordy Simon, Lawrence Sintes, Jack Stanfield, Willie R. Stutson, Frank Trochiano, Paul Voitier, Chas. Ventrella, A. H. Willette, Jesse Laird.

HUNTER'S GUIDE IS AVAILABLE TO HUNTERS

A limited supply of an attractively illustrated booklet entitled "Hunter's Guide to Wild Waterfowl of Louisiana", which was printed by the Conservation Department in 1941, is still available, the Conservation Department announces in answer to numerous inquiries.

The booklet contains 60 pages and has descriptions of the various waterfowl to be found in Louisiana. It contains a large number of illustrations, several in color. The booklet sells for 25c per copy, and may be obtained by writing the Division of Education and Publicity, Department of Conservation, 126 Civil Courts Bldg., New Orleans 15, La.

Louisiana Fights Further Export Of Natural Gas

(Continued from Page 1)

be without native fuel, we are actuated by the urge of self-preservation or self-defense, whichever you prefer. Self-defense has for centuries been recognized in criminal jurisprudence as a valid plea, when supported by evidence. I know of no reason why it should not be so recognized in the law of economics.

"It is coming to be recognized that to burn natural gas under boilers for the purpose of generating steam is sheer economic waste carried to the extreme. This is certainly true, when it is done in an area containing an abundance of coal.

"There is utterly no justification for debasing so valuable a natural resource as natural gas to the prosaic and routine duty of generating steam and using it for many other ordinary heating processes when the only possible excuse is not necessity, but mere convenience.

"Louisiana's use of natural gas for fuel is not a convenience but a necessity, since it has no other source of power. It is elemental that a cheap and dependable source of power is essential to any community aspiring to be industrialized and Louisiana has such a source of power in its gas reserves.

"We are naturally more willing to share our gas with those who are situated as we are, who have no other native fuel. But we are not willing to share it with these states and areas which at one time had plentiful supplies of natural gas within their own borders which they have now wasted and dissipated and are now seeking to waste and dissipate our reserves.

"Many of these areas have deposits of bituminous coal sufficient to last at the current rate of consumption for hundreds of years, while our gas reserves at the present rate of consumption may and perhaps will be exhausted well within the life span of men in this room."

PECULIAR "JELLY" NO ENEMIES OF FISH

Sportsmen throughout Louisiana frequently report the occurrence of peculiar jelly-like growths found on submerged branches or stones in fresh water lakes which are particularly abundant at this time of the year. Cross Lake, Shreveport, is notable for this phenomenon.

James Nelson Gowanloch, Chief Biologist of the Department of Conservation states that these odd

masses are not fish eggs but are actually colonies of a peculiar group of animals which are practically unknown to any but professional biologists.

Bryozoa (also called Polyzoa and moss animals) are massive fresh-water representatives of a group of animals whose marine members include delicate lace-like creatures.

Bearing the technical name, *Pectinatella magnifica*, one of the commonest forms grows most frequently in shaded situations on submerged trees, stones, stakes, dam gates and reservoir walls in fresh water from Maine to Louisiana. The whole mass is made up of individual jelly-covered animals each of which may measure four-fifths of an inch across while the colony may attain a size equal to two closed fists.

Bryozoa are simply strange forms of life fitting into their own peculiar niche in fresh-water biology. Possessing a primitive brain and a complicated structure they serve no purposes except their own. They live on microscopic organisms, do no harm to fish, are not fed upon by fish and the only time they interfere with man's activities is when, they by over-abundant growth, they may block up water pipes ("pipe moss").

When the sportsman snags a sunken branch and finds it covered with this amazing jelly he need not conclude that there is anything the matter with the lake in which he fishes.

PARISHES IN WHICH VIOLATIONS OCCURRED IN AUGUST

Acadia	2
Ascension	1
Bienville	5
Bossier	4
Caddo	1
Calcasieu	6
East Baton Rouge	1
East Carroll	7
Evangeline	2
Grant	4
Iberville	4
Jackson	4
Jefferson	12
LaSalle	1
Livingston	5
Madison	5
Morehouse	8
Natchitoches	3
Orleans	1
Ouachita	3
Plaquemines	5
Pointe Coupee	1
Rapides	6
St. Landry	2
Tensas	1
Terrebonne	11
Vermilion	2

Total.....107

HISTORY OF FRESH WATER GAME FISH LAWS

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20 Black bass, 10 inches or longer; 25 Bar Fish or striped bass or white perch (crappie) 7 inches or longer. 100 bream and goggle-eye, 5 inches or more. The Creel limit being two days catch.

In addition to the above a provision is made for the limit on the catch of salt water fish, also commercial fish, such as 25 buffalo fish and cat fish under 14 inches.

(Note: See addenda for 1944 changes.)

The size of mesh for commercial fishermen is three inches square or 6 inches stretched.

Closed seasons on frogs for months of April and May, and during open season; they must be taken only with a frog catcher without punching their skins. They cannot be sold.

Angler's license state wide, \$1.00 per year for the use of artificial bait, non - residents, \$5.00; non-residents trip license for four consecutive days, \$2.00.

Minors under 15 and persons over 60 living in Louisiana for two years previous are not required to pay a license.

A heavy penalty is fixed for poisoning the water, polluting the streams and dynamiting; (not less than 60 days nor more than 12 months in jail.)

Summary

We have not referred to various statutes regulating the taking of commercial fish or shrimp or crab or oysters or salt water fish, all of which are regulated by special statutes and laws and are enforceable by the Conservation Department.

Although formerly there were closed seasons on all game fish fixed by legislative enactments, it seems that when the Conservation Department was created such statutes were repealed and the Conservation Department was specially authorized to fix closed seasons and thus protect the fish where they needed protection during spawning seasons. Even in the last statute of 1942 (Act 145) the Legislature again attempted to confer this power upon the Conservation Department, but it is doubtful if same is enforceable. In this connection it may not be amiss to say that Louisiana is now the only state in the Union which has no closed seasons fixed by law on some or all of the game

fish. (See Field and Stream Chart of Fish and Game Laws, May, 1944, issue.

(Note: Since this was written the Legislature of 1944 has remedied this situation as set forth in the addenda to this article.)

ADDENDA

Fish Laws Enacted by the 1944 Louisiana Legislature

The administration of our present Governor, Jimmie H. Davis, who is a conservationist at heart and a fisherman and hunter himself, will be an outstanding and epochal one in the history of Louisiana. In fact if the program adopted by this legislature (1944) is carried out as anticipated, Louisiana will be in the vanguard with those states which have re-established fish and game in their natural habitat in the streams and lakes, and Louisiana will not be a laggard in the preservation of those great natural resources with which nature has so richly endowed her. The outstanding bills introduced and enacted by the 1944 Legislature pertaining to game fish under the combined support of the Louisiana Wildlife Federation, the Governor of Louisiana and the wildlife enthusiasts of the Legislature, are as follows:

First, the constitutional amendment separating and divorcing the fish, game and other wildlife from the oil, gas and minerals department was unanimously passed by the Senate and with only one dissenting vote in the House. This amendment will place the control of fish, game and all other wildlife of the state, including shrimp, muskrats, and oysters in a separate State Department with a separate Commissioner in charge. It is hoped that every citizen in Louisiana will vote for this constitutional amendment at the November General Election.

Secondly, Act No. 124 reduces the bag limit of black bass, bar fish and striped bass measuring 10 inches and over, from 20 to 15 per day; of white perch 25 per day, and bream, to not over 50 per day.

Thirdly, Act 166 of 1944 creates a two months closed season during the spawning season throughout the state on the above named game fish. The seasons are different in north and south Louisiana to conform to the difference in climatic conditions.

In addition to the above considerable other beneficial legislation was adopted regulating the catching of salt water game fish, commercial fish, etc.

It is thus seen that with the 1944 Conservation program Louisiana

should come unto her own again and really be that fisherman's and hunter's "Paradise" about which we have talked so much. "A consummation devoutly to be wished."

Gripping Story Of Oil Told in New Motion Picture

The Conservation Department has recently obtained a copy of the motion picture film, "OIL FOR TOMORROW", recently completed by the Interstate Oil Compact Commission, and it is now available for free industrial and civic showings, and reservations for same may be made with the Division of Education and Publicity, Department of Conservation, 126 Civil Courts Bldg., New Orleans.

"OIL FOR TOMORROW", with 250 scenes from 13 of the oil producing states, including Louisiana, is beautifully filmed in technicolor. The picture in its thirty minutes running time dramatically spans the ages as it unfolds the gripping story of oil, from its prehistoric origin to ultimate utilization by a modern civilization. It vividly demonstrates by scenes of actual oil field operations, the widespread benefits of applied modern efficient engineering principles and practices and the desirability of diligent conservation efforts in oil's production.

This is a 16 millimeter film and requires a 16 millimeter projection machine for its showing. Louisiana is a member of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission, which produced this film, and Commissioner Joseph L. McHugh is a member of its executive committee.

NEW ORLEANS SPORTS GROUP NAME OFFICERS

John F. Reilly was elected president of the New Orleans Sportsmen's League at a recent meeting of that group. John Douglass was re-elected vice-president and Al Reynolds was named Secretary-treasurer.

Elected to the board of directors were Will Nalty, C. Bridge-man, James O. Grout, Fred McCaleb, Angus Eason and John E. Jackson.

The group were addressed by Major James Brown, director of the Wildlife and Fisheries Division, and Dr. James Nelson Gowanloch, chief biologist of the Department of Conservation. Major Brown told of the increased flight of ducks that will invade Louisiana this winter and what

sportsmen will benefit from the new and broader federal regulations. Dr. Gowanloch spoke on the serious encroachment of the water hyacinth in state fishing waters and what experiments have been made in eradicating them.



Conserve Louisiana Natural Gas (From the Alexandria Town Talk)

Natural gas is being pumped from Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma to eastern seaboard points for manufacturing purposes, and should this continue it will remove forever the possibility of these Southern states ever being able to establish sufficient manufacturing enterprises to care for our own simple demands.

The South, especially that portion where natural gas is found, should become the manufacturing center of the nation, as it has everything from fuel to climate to offer manufacturers, but if our natural gas continues to be piped to the East, we will be forever buying everything manufactured in metal, from railroad steel to farm cook-stoves, from eastern manufacturers.

That gas is pumped from Louisiana and other states to the East and North is clearly an invasion of state rights. Louisiana does not want to sell to outsiders, the greatest natural power she has, but the eastern manufacturers go before the federal power commission, obtain the authority to buy the gas, and then take it away.

The supply of natural gas is limited. No one knows or can tell how much we actually have, but those who are versed in oil and natural gas estimate, say there is a sufficient amount underneath the upper soils, to supply every manufacturing plant that can be induced to come here, for many years.

Governor Jimmie Davis is fighting the pipeline distribution of gas to the East, and he advises the next meeting of the federal power commission will be held September 7. Louisiana will be represented, but Governor Davis says, "This fight to keep our natural gas for local state development is of grave importance. Once these resources are exhausted, I fear our dreams of great industrial growth will have faded away."